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Professor Lindemann further calls attention to the application of mathematics in technical occupations and sciences, especially in astronomy, physics, and of late even in chemistry. He points out that the only road to success in the sciences in modern times passes through the gate of higher mathematics, and mentions in connection therewith such names as Kepler, Newton, Comte, Mayer, Helmholtz, Clifford, Hertz, Mach, Pearson, Poincaré, and Herbart.

Wilamovitz has made progress in his method of teaching the classics by introducing bits of Euclid in his textbooks; but, argues Professor Lindemann, will a classical philologist be able to explain the subject-matter of the seemingly most simple statements of mathematics referring to definitions, axioms, etc.? Do the philologists have an idea of the vast literature which of late has grown out of the discussion of these simple propositions, since Bolyai, Lobatchevsky, and Gauss? There are quite a number of mathematical textbooks which still retain the false ground that it is possible to improve upon Euclid, and in spite of the discussions and lectures held at almost every University on the subject, they continue to offer definitions and even demonstrations which long since have been shown to be insufficient.

Professor Lindemann declares that mathematical instruction in gymnasias, corresponding in America to undergraduate courses in college and university, should not cover all the details of mathematical branches, but should be so arranged as to enable the student to gain a proper comprehension of the grand edifice of mathematics and its solid foundation. Teachers of mathematics should be equipped to satisfy these conditions and should be familiar with the methods by which the science of mathematics has been worked out. They should know its history, not only in general, but some of its main problems; for instance, how mankind happened to be interested in the trisection of the angle and the squaring of the circle. He should have a command of the basic ideas of analytic mechanics; should at least have become acquainted with the exact execution of certain experiments, such as the motion of the pendulum; and should also have clear ideas concerning the field of applied mathematics and its significance in practical life. It is these aims that the leading mathematicians have had in mind since the beginning of the last century.

THE SLAV INVASION.

MR. FRANK JULIAN WARNE'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

While other nations are waging wars, causing loss of life, property, and money, the United States is passing through industrial struggles which are not less expensive. The anthracite strike commission estimated the loss of the last strike at one hundred million dollars. Mr. Frank Julian Warne,

Ph. D., who is correspondent for the *Philadelphia Ledger* and contributor to *The Outlook*, and who was in the Pennsylvania coal fields in 1900 and 1902, has published his views of this great struggle, and it may be surprising to many that he regards the industrial phase of the strike as a mere incident and insists that it is above all a struggle between the Slavs and the Saxons. He has published his views in a book entitled *The Slav Invasion and the Mine Workers, a Study in Immigration*, (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. \$1.00 net,) and suggests at the end of the book the advisability of the amendment of our immigration laws. His view may be onesided but it contains much valuable information, presented by an impartial observer. It is characterised in the Preface as follows:

"This book shows how the competition of the so-called Slav races, including the Italian, for the places in and about the hard-coal mines of the English-speaking mine-workers—the Irish, English, Welsh, Germans, Scotch, etc.—has resulted in a conflict between these two distinct groups for industrial supremacy in hard-coal mining, and how this is forcing the English-speaking nationalities out of this industry and out of that section. The strikes of 1900 and 1902 were mere surface indications of the wide-spread industrial unrest which naturally accompanies this struggle; they should be regarded as mere episodes in this great conflict of races."

Mr. Warne has great faith in the United Mine Workers of America, and he believes that though the Union may pass away, it has accomplished a work that otherwise might have seriously endangered the healthy development of the nation. The United States has shown an enormous power of assimilation, but the Slavs are so different from the Teutons, who really give character to our nation, that the usual methods proved insufficient. Mr. Warne says:

"The power of assimilation in Northeastern Pennsylvania is being weakened by the heavy task thrust upon it, and unless aid comes from other sources it may be questioned whether American ideals and institutions are to be equal to the work of making the Slav immigrant into an American citizen. The one bright ray of hope lighting up the uncertain future is shed from the activity in the coal-fields of the United Mine Workers of America. With this organisation, to a much greater degree than most of us realise, rests the solution of many of the problems presented in the hard-coal producing communities. Its power of uniting the mine-workers of all nationalities and creeds and tongues—of bringing together the Slav and the English-speaking employees on the common ground of industrial self-interest—has only recently been demonstrated. Through this it is breaking down the strong racial ties which until its entrance into the region kept the two groups apart. In brief, this organisation is socialising the heterogeneous mass."

There are three causes which have primarily contributed to the ultimate

failure of the trades union movement in the anthracite coal region. They are: (1) the inability to control all the workers in the three several fields; (2) the railway ownership of the mines; and (3) the "Molly Maguires."

The first two causes are sufficiently well known and stand in need of no further comment. The "Molly Maguires" were a secret oath-bound organisation which flourished in the regions from 1866 to 1876. Their history is described by Mr. Warne as follows:

"The 'Molly Maguires' were principally Irish immigrants, who brought the society with them from Ireland, where it had been formed as the Ancient Order of Hibernians, under Robert Emmet, for the purpose of freeing their native land from the British control. None but Catholics were eligible to membership, and, despite the opposition of the Catholic Church and its priests in the anthracite region, the society continued in existence nearly ten years with the worst possible elements opposed to law and order in control. Its secret meetings, which planned murder and incendiarism, were conducted with solemn religious rites, and its vengeance seemed to be directed mainly against mine superintendents and bosses. A number of murders of such officials was traced to the society, but in every case alibis would be sworn to in the trial by other members of the society, and convictions were rare. So daring did they become, and so atrocious were the crimes committed, that detectives were employed to ferret out the criminals. One of these was John McParlan, an Irishman and a Catholic, who in 1873 succeeded in becoming a member of the society under the name of James McKenna. He played his part so well that he continued a member for three years before his real purpose was discovered and he was forced to flee. He had gained the confidence of the leaders, however, and had become secretary of the Shenandoah branch of the society. The evidence of the operations of the society he was thus able to furnish, led to the arrest of seventy members. With his mass of undisputed testimony, and through some of the prisoners turning State's evidence, twelve members of the society were convicted of murder in the first degree, four of murder in the second degree, four of being accessory to murder, and six of perjury."

Mr. Warne fully appreciates the work of the United Mine Workers of America in breaking down the inherited sources of separation and binding the heretofore antagonistic groups and races into a new relation:

"The racial and religious and social forces which heretofore tended to divide the mine-workers into innumerable groups antagonistic one to the other are being bridged over by the much more powerful force of industrial self-interest."

Mr. Warne describes the meeting which was called by President Roosevelt on October 1, 1902, in which the miners were represented as well as the operators. While Mr. Mitchell disclaimed the responsibility for the terrible

state of affairs and suggested that the questions in dispute between the mine-workers and the operators be submitted to a tribunal to be appointed by the President of the United States, Mr. Baer accused the unions of interference with their competitors, the "scab" element. He said:

"There are from fifteen to twenty thousand men at work mining and preparing coal. They are abused, assaulted, injured, and maltreated by the United Mine Workers. They can only work under the protection of armed guards. Thousands of other workmen are deterred from working by the intimidation, violence, and crimes inaugurated by the United Mine Workers, over whom John Mitchell, whom you invited to meet you, is chief. I need not picture the daily crimes committed by the members of this organisation."

In Mr. Warne's opinion the danger of further trouble will continue so long as the Slavic immigration is not stopped. At present, however, immigration continues, and the Slav element is increasing rapidly.

"In politics the Slavs are already a factor that must be reckoned with. They are becoming naturalised in an ever-increasing number. In Schuylkill County they are rushing into the naturalisation courts at the rate of sixty a month."

Yet, while Mr. Warne points out the danger and the trouble which is still in sight, he is not blind to the fact that the final solution of the problem must come through the education of the Slavs, for he says:

"Yesterday the Slav was a pauper immigrant; to-day he is what the English, Welsh, Irish, and German miner was a quarter of a century ago—on the way to becoming an American citizen. What sort of a citizen he may be will depend upon the influences that are brought to bear upon him. It is too early to judge him finally; certainly he should not be judged too harshly, especially as he has shown himself adaptable. But we may not blink the fact that the Slav offers at present a problem of much complexity and danger."

"All children of Slav parentage—and the Slav races are very prolific—do not attend the parochial schools. Many of them are in regular attendance at the public schools, and in general they are diligent and painstaking students. Invariably one hears good reports of them from teachers and superintendents—in fact, not a few public school teachers report the Slav children to be more proficient and in many ways more progressive in their studies than children of the English-speaking races. Under the public school system many of the Slav children are being trained into good American citizens. This educational force is, perhaps, the one bright promise lighting up the uncertain future."